

STATE TICKET.

For Governor: FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro.
For Lieutenant Governor: PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury.
For Treasurer: JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators: F. N. S. BORDMAN, of Portland; ALFRED CLARK, of Manchester.
For Sheriff: LEANDER POWERS, of Portland.
For State's Attorney: HENRY L. MINER, of Manchester.
For Assistant Judges: BENJAMIN B. SKANS, of Bennington; R. M. UNDERHILL, of Dorset.
For High Sheriff: DAVID C. WHEELER, of Brattleboro.
For Judge of Probate—Bennington District: JOHN B. GATES, of Bennington.
For Judge of Probate—Manchester District: UELAL B. KENT, of Dorset.

Again in our quiet village are heard the life and drum, and men are gathered for the war. When before a similar scene was here witnessed, the most hoped that the like might not again happen. This hope has been disappointed. The call is now imperative for more men. In obedience to it we are now furnishing our proportion.

In one aspect what we now see here, and learn of other parts of the State is pleasing. Vermont loves the Union. True to her well earned reputation, she promptly rallies around the old flag. Her sons will not wait to be drafted. They regard a draft as a dishonor. They leave their homes voluntarily. In the spirit of other days they are ready to make any sacrifice to preserve our government and constitutional rights. More men of brave hearts and strong arms, scattered in little towns and hamlets among our verdant hills are ready if their services and lives are required. Vermont will not falter.

In another aspect what is now transpiring is sad. Few places have felt the hazards of war more deeply than the Northern section of Bennington County. The fine company which left here last Autumn, on account of disease and battle has dwindled to an handful. Valuable lives have been given. Many places in pleasant homes have been vacated. Tender and loving hearts have been deeply wounded. But in view of this record we do not hesitate. They now offer for the service of the country another company of hardy and true men.

While we do this act of patriotism, it is natural to feel much solicitude in regard to the future. Every body knows that this process of sending away the ablest men of a rural population cannot go on indefinitely. Whether the utmost has been done which could be is a question which different men will answer differently. It is not now our office to judge either the government or its Generals. But the feeling is deep and strong that something effectual should be done to quell this rampant rebellion. We have heard much said and sung about great and wise plans of operation. With sorrow we must confess that the country hitherto has witnessed the execution of very few such plans. Many men have obtained honorable offices and others have been enriched. The rebellion, however, so far from being put down was never stronger than it is to-day.

Evidently the full time has come for more decisive action. Delay will bring us harm. There is reason to apprehend that before long great and powerful nations will interfere. Faction too will raise its hideous front. Under these circumstances what we have bravely contended for may be lost. Placing less reliance upon the plans of men, it is meet that we should, with a sense of our own unworthiness and ignorance, turn to the only source of true wisdom and success. Almighty God alone can give us victory. With His help we shall not miscarry.

Almost everything material has its like in that intellectual and moral. As the chief property of a sponge is to absorb, so there are many people who act in society as absorbers. They do this in manifold ways.

In domestic life one often sees those whose character is mainly that of a sponge. Quite satisfied with themselves, they exact the service of those connected with them. In the instance of the man sponge, wife, children and domestics are of account only as they can give something towards his gratification and repletion. Under all circumstances, he imparts as little as possible. The thought of adding to the comfort or pleasure of those associated with him is never seriously entertained. What may in these respects be had from him must be obtained by a pressure more or less hard. Nothing is imparted with a good will. When the pressure is not felt he assumes his natural function, and, on account of a little depletion, absorbs more freely. Of the woman sponge,

it might perhaps be thought ungallant for us to speak. We believe such do really exist. They are found more frequently than politeness will allow one to tell.

When one regards social life, one sees sponges in abundance. Some— we refer here to sponges masculine— appear to deny it fit and right that they should have all the little offices and honors of their neighborhoods and towns. By reason of indulgence or natural temper they claim every thing of this sort. It is not in their nature to give a friendly and helping hand to any one not of their own family, creed or clan. If fortune takes away any of their paltry honors and bestows them on others, they are dissatisfied and anticipate nothing but disaster. The thought that any one can do in these matters of social and civil concern as well as they could, is not to be entertained. Somewhat has been taken from them. Others, having different tempers and deeming social and civil honors cheap, make it their vocation to absorb money, houses and lands. To gain is their purpose. It must be a vigorous squeeze which can force anything from them. The word charity evidently was not in their school books. What it means they cannot comprehend. When the wolf was put to his books, whatever letters were named, he could make of them nothing but the word agnus.

While there are plenty of domestic, social and civic sponges, they are not uncommon in political and military life. In these higher places, they have the same characteristics as in the lower ones just referred to. All offices and places of authority are designed for them. They take them by night. The notion that anybody else could fill them is simply ridiculous. Having them, the great study is to use them as far as possible for their own pleasure and benefit. What is talked in fourth July gatherings about the rights of people and patriotism may in their estimation be well enough and quite innocent. So far as it may favor their absorbent propensities they may favor copiousness of it, and perhaps deal in it themselves. But really with them their own rights and patriotism means their own advancement and profit.

Perhaps our gentle or ungente readers—all readers are equally gentle—may think these words are true enough. It may not require the wisdom of Daniel to understand them. But it may not be quite so easy and pleasant to settle another question. It is not impossible that some people would not care to have it fairly settled. In some of the respects here noted, we—our own dear and innocent selves—may be sponges. It cannot be amiss to consider the possibility of such a thing.

The Beginning of the End.

So many have predicted the immediate destruction of the rebellion, and beheld their prophecies come to naught, that he who foretells the end of the war, is but little more believed in than he who foretells the end of the world. The people have seen so many various days set apart by different officers, both civil and military, for the demise of the Confederacy, come round without any apparent diminution of its power, that some begin to think with the London Times, that the rebels can protract the war indefinitely. But amid the gloomy defeats of the present summer, we think there are abundant indications of coming victory. We believe the people may entertain a well grounded hope that by the next anniversary of the surrender of Sumter, the power which there won its first victory will have met its final defeat.

The first year of the war has not been without its good effects upon the nation. Both the people and the government have been growing wiser. Minds develop fast in times of war and revolution. Old errors are cast away, new ideas spring up. With a people unaccustomed to the changes and phenomena of revolution, with an army inexperienced in warlike exercises, and with civil officers whose only knowledge of the administration of government was such as could be obtained in the opposition, we could not reasonably have expected greater success than we have met with. Laden with the experience of the past, we know how to manage the future.

When McClellan was removed from the supreme command, there was presented the strange spectacle, seldom if ever seen in the whole history of warfare, of three armies moving upon the same point and having a common object, under separate commanders, each independent of the others, destitute of any military head, and for that unity of action without which defeat is inevitable, dependent upon civilians. The President and Secretary of War were unable to secure this unity of action, and for this reason and no other the campaign was a failure. Having vainly tried for some months to con-

centrate their troops for action, the President and Secretary, like sensible and honorable men, have acknowledged their inability, and sent for Gen. Halleck to come and help them. Were it not so serious a matter, it would be amusing to look back and behold the Secretary of War in great travail attempting with fruitless efforts to make his troops available, and McClellan looking on with solicitude and concern, McDowell in mute astonishment, and Banks with calm resignation. When the secret orders of the War Department to these Generals are made public, there will be written a strange chapter in the history of warfare.

Gen. Halleck holds the chief command with greater chance of success than did either Scott or McClellan. Both the people and the Government are prepared to let him alone. Had Scott or McClellan been given the unembarrassed control of military affairs which Halleck possesses, the war would have been closed by this time, and the traitors hanging by ropes or wandering in exile. But we did not know this then.

"Experience is the school where man learns wisdom." It required Bull Run and the sacrifice of Scott to teach us that the will of a people maddened and blinded by its own zeal should not control the movements of armies. It required the removal of McClellan and the Virginia campaign of the civilians, ending in the retreat of the army from Richmond, simply because there was not military science enough at Washington to bring McDowell or Burnside to its aid, to learn us that great armies must be controlled by Generals and not by civilians—by one mind, and not by a wrangling council. With the whole control of military movements in the hands of one man, whether that man be McClellan, Halleck, Sigel or Pope, we are sure to win.

We have now arrived at a full comprehension of the gigantic task before us. After having placed in the field armies that rival those of Napoleon, our first army of 75,000 men for three months looks like rather a small beginning. And yet in our hopeful simplicity we then thought it was sufficient to crush the rebellion. This same inclination to look upon the task before us as easy of accomplishment, has continued throughout. But the battles of Richmond have proved that the rebels can fight and raise men to fight. Having learned this, we are prepared for victory. The raising of another 600,000 men means something to the South—to Europe and the world. It means that if the rebels cannot be conciliated they shall be conquered, and if they cannot be kept conquered they shall be subjugated, and if they cannot be subjugated they shall be rooted out from the land. Rather than acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, thus bringing eternal anarchy upon the American continent, our war to the South shall be what Cromwell's war was to Ireland—a war of extermination. It takes a Republic some time to raise the arm of its power, but when that arm falls, it crushes.

I. O. or O. F.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Vermont, held its Annual Session at Middlebury, on Wednesday, the 27th ult.

The condition of the Order is reported as most flourishing and healthy. Its guardian and protecting care over the members of the Order has been most signally demonstrated amongst the prisoners taken even by the rebels, (in the army) as well as in the camp and field, which is speaking volumes in its praise.

The officers elected for the present year are:

C. Balon, Burlington, M. W. G. M.
E. Edson, Manchester, R. W. D. G. M.
S. Morse, Brattleboro, R. W. G. W.
G. H. Simmon, Bennington, R. W. G. S.
S. B. Dean, Manchester, R. W. G. T.
James Mitchell, Burlington, R. W. G. C.

The next Annual Session is to be held in Bennington, on the fourth Wednesday of August, 1863.

EYE AND EAR.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Gaertner, of Troy, oculist and aurist, who will visit Saratoga every Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Read advertisement in another column.

HOME MATTERS.

MILITARY.—The Company of volunteers in the northern shire of Bennington County, now collected in this town, in answer to the call of the government for troops to serve nine months, has been duly organized and inspected. Its ranks are full. Very seldom does one see a nobler set of men. When uniformed and equipped the appearance of this Company will be very fine. A year since, under Capt. Dudley, a similar Company was sent from this place to fight for the Union. That Company has answered the expectations which were cherished respecting it. In camp and on the field of battle, it has nobly maintained the reputation of Vermont. No one can question who knows the material of this Company now about to leave, that it may be relied on in any emergency. Under the leadership of Captain Munson, it will be in the right place at the right time. Whatever may be given it to do, we trust it will do in the most prompt and effectual manner. We invoke for its members the Divine blessing and protection, and devoutly hope that having served their country faithfully, they may return to their peaceful and pleasant homes.

The following is the Company roll:

1st Lieut.—NATHAN L. ANDREW, Arlington.
2d Lieut.—HENRY D. YOUNG, Manchester.
Orderly Serg.—Charles A. Pierce, Manchester.
2d Serg.—George H. Phillips, Winhall.
3d Serg.—William Campbell, Sunderland.
4th Serg.—John C. Connelly, Arlington.
5th Serg.—George W. Knights, Rupert.
1st Corp.—John Vaughn, Manchester.
2d do.—George Coulter, Arlington.
3d do.—Wm. A. Black, Manchester.
4th do.—Aseph Kirk Sykes, Dorset.
5th do.—Wm. Wilson, Manchester.
6th do.—Geo. Phillips, Manchester.
7th do.—Warren J. Sheldon, Winhall.
8th do.—Geo. P. Uley, Manchester.

PRIVATE.

William Horne, Dorset.
Daniel M. Crandall, "
Sidney A. Ladd, "
Charles H. Edgerston, "
Thomas T. Sexton, "
Edgar Sherdon, "
James Hughes, "
Thomas Barnes, "
William Henry Lake, "
Wilson Ladd, "
Wright Hazelton, "
Dexter Farnum, "
Burns H. Roberts, "
Charles Henry Gray, "
Dwight Sykes, "
Merritt A. Sheldon, "
Samuel E. Rideout, "
Ezra Nichols, "
Andrew J. Dunton, "
George Stannard, "
Luke B. Gray, "
Alexander F. Hill, "
Henry L. Kenyon, "
Alamander Wheeler, "
Barlow G. Wescott, "
George Richardson, "
Andrew J. Mason, "
William Moore, "
Elijah Phillips, Manchester.
Amos Boynton, "
Harrison Prindle, "
Silas Seaver, "
Michael Hanlon, "
Mark H. Farnsworth, "
Nathaniel Towseley, "
Myron Gleason, "
William Logan, "
Fred Conner, "
Richard Roberts, "
Myron Jamerson, "
Smith Jamerson, "
Brenton Chellis, "
Myron W. Utley, "
Truman Bentley, "
Shepard Gleason, "
Charles Bundy, "
Frank Smith, "
Emerson Esterbrook, "
Henry A. Wyman, "
Henry Brown, "
Charles Pond, "
Calvin Reed, "
Charles Chapman, "
Daniel W. Bennett, "
Herman Harwood, "
Charles Graham, "
Convis Parker, "
Albert P. Sheldon, "
Seth P. Sheldon, "
Joseph O. Clark, "
George Derby, Jr., "
David Parker, "
Simon M. Risio, "
Frank P. Jones, "
Miner F. Kinne, "
John H. Belding, "
William H. Kinne, "
Hornes Sykes, "
Joseph M. Moore, "

Bullion C. Gray, Arlington.
Jerome Gaul, "
Daniel O. Hobart, "
Charles A. Bartlett, "
Alfred E. Billings, "
Elijah McDonalds, "
Foyett Shepherd, "
George L. Niles, "
Frank Niles, "
George Damon, "
John Dunlap, "
Alvah E. Hill, "
Gilman J. Thompson, Winhall.
Dana F. Kilder, "
Otis J. Eddy, "
William Leonard, "
Robert Leonard, "
Elihu S. Warner, "
William H. Cave, "
Edward Storey, "
William Peter Buck, "

WAR MEETING IN LANDGROVE.—Saturday, August 23, 1862, the people of Landgrove enjoyed an earnest and enthusiastic meeting, which proved truly gratifying, and conferred honor upon the community. Although according to the Notice it was simply expected by the people generally that it was to be a meeting to transact town business, and also to see what they would raise as a bounty for the soldiers, they had assembled at the Town House, but finding the number rapidly increasing, immediately adjourned to the Union Church, which was well filled, although many of the ladies (I am sorry to say) were deprived of their right and privilege to attend, supposing it to be a town meeting instead of one of such an important subject.

The house was then called to order, and we were happily favored with efficient speakers, Rev. Mr. Colburn, from Weston, and Rev. Mr. Porter, from Pennsylvania, whose unlimited powers of language and extensive knowledge of our country enabled them very eloquently to spread before us the situation and necessity of our beloved America.

The remarks were attended with frequent applause, and hearty cheers at the close.

And the people of Landgrove were not backward in receiving the effective and stirring appeals. They were listened to with special interest, and with the deepest feelings of regard for the prosperity of our land. And the noblest aspirations of feeling were not only called up, but the willing hearts were open to give. To reanimate, encourage and enlist our hearers, we were favored with the presence of a noble band of youthful volunteers from Weston, attended with martial music, proudly bearing the Stars and Stripes gracefully towering in the breeze, the protectors of which we will ever strive to be firm champions. They were cordially welcomed with rousing cheers and singing, after which a vote was taken to raise fifty dollars for the encouragement of each soldier required to fill the quota, to be paid after being mustered into United States service, and also seven dollars a month in addition, if not paid by the State. The vote was unanimous, without a single exception; and a number of our worthy citizens, not content with what had already been done, and actuated by a feeling of benevolence, zeal and loyalty toward the land of our pride, immediately engaged to pay five and six dollars to each of the soldiers required to supply the present call.

The paper for enlistment was then presented, and notwithstanding so many of our distinguished patriots, valiant and heroic young men have previously bid adieu to their affectionate friends and peaceful homes to do their utmost to exterminate treason, yet loyal and willing hearts remained. Two immediately came forward and enlisted amid loud cheers. And I am proud to say, as a citizen of Landgrove, that the number is fully made up. And of those who so innocently followed the example of the neighboring towns, and procured writings proclaiming the maladies with which they were afflicted, of that number one has boldly come forward and enlisted, with a decision which marks the true and faithful patriot, with unselfish, unflinching love for his country, characteristic of what we trust will be the feelings, if not the example (if need be) of the remainder.

The business of the meeting being closed, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the speakers from abroad, and also to the Western volunteers who have visited us to-day.

A FRIEND TO HIS COUNTRY.

The Boston Traveller sums up American fighting men. Number of battles of the Revolution, during the war of 1812, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

POSTPONED.—The Bennington County Agricultural Fair is to be omitted this year, on account of the present unhappy state of the country.

From the same cause, the Rutland County Fair is also postponed.

To Mrs. HARVEY, on the death of her son.
O' widowed heart! twice has
Thy cup of love, been cooled
By bitter waters to a yellow.

Death with hostile grasp,
Has taken thy brave boys,
Within his icy clasp.

But they are heroes dead,
"We to our birth-right give our lives,"
And then as martyrs died.

What tears have we to shed,
For these our native "Spartan sons,"
Who for their country died?

They leave an honored name,
To thee, fond mother,
Not one of bitter shame.

For those our tears fall fast;
Thy "God of battles" give thee peace,
Peace that will ever last.

With much sympathy,
I remain your friend,
CHARLES E. CURTIS,
Manchester, August 8, 1862.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

The new stamps for currency will be delivered to Mr. J. J. Cisco, Assistant Treasury at New York, on Wednesday the 20th inst. The five and twenty-cent stamps are printed on yellow bank note paper, and the tens and fifties on white paper. The technical denomination is "postal currency." They are to be issued and redeemed only by Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States.

WAR SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY.
New York Aug. 26.

Tribune's Rappahannock correspondent states the greatest crisis of this war occurred between Thursday morning and Saturday night. Pope's artillery is now on the line of the Rappahannock and Fitz John Porter with a very heavy force joined Pope on Friday evening and a lot of regiments have joined and are joining him by way of Alexandria, and now look for the grand movement of the army within thirty days. Burnside has massed a large army at Fredericksburg and Pope is nearly as strong as Lee and Jackson. McClellan is extricated from the net which whether self woven or not, held him in its meshes on the peninsula.

Some stir was caused in Washington I find, by a sudden raid of 250 guerrillas upon Collet's Station under cover of the night. Twenty supply trains were destroyed and their contents injured by the rebels. A hundred prisoners and many horses were taken.

All the private papers and letters of Gen. Pope, copies of dispatches and reports, memoranda relating to the campaign and to the army, copies of telegrams sent, all dispatches from the President, Halleck, and the War Department; orders issued to Generals of corps and divisions, all maps and topographical charts containing information of the greatest value; in a word the whole history and plan of the campaign, the number and disposition of troops, all are revealed to the enemy by this disaster. Its seriousness can hardly be estimated. It is taking the rebel General into the confidence of Halleck, and may render it necessary to change the whole campaign.

New York, Aug. 26.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says, relative to the important capture of Pope's dispatches and baggage, that the whole might have been saved and the attack repulsed, if there had been pickets or even sentries about the camp, but there has not been a guard mounting at head quarters since Gen. Pope took the field, a piece of carelessness for which he has paid a heavy penalty.

The Washington correspondent of the Times states that the main portion of McClellan's army had reached Alexandria, and will soon join Pope's army.

Kearney's division, which arrived last week, took part in the engagement at Warrenton yesterday. The new regiments are being sent forward to join the army.

The Warrenton Junction correspondent of the Herald writes as follows:

Military circles profess to believe that our forced advances to the Rappahannock was prematurely made. Jackson disturbed our figures somewhat at Cedar Mountain and materially deranged our calculations. As a consequence, he and his confidants are now within thirty miles of Manassas, and with the largest army the rebels have ever called east or west. We all look hopefully for the saving of McClellan.

McDowell has an opportunity to wipe away a bloody recollection within cannon shot of Bull Run.

Our retreat from Culpepper was a masterly thing, and is not believed to be marked by so much as the loss of an old haversack. When shall we all learn the masterly art of advancing as well?

Cincinnati, Aug. 26.

A special despatch to the Commercial from the Chaplain of the 71st Ohio regiment dated Fort Donelson, 25th inst., says:

The rebels under Col. Woodward, the same that took Clarksville, made an attack on the fort and were repulsed with the loss of thirty killed and wounded. Col. Woodward had his horse killed under him and his saddle and pistols are now in our possession.

The rebels sent a flag of truce previous to the attack and demanded a surrender. The question was put to the officers and every man voted "no."

The forces of the rebels consisted of four hundred and fifty infantry, three hundred and thirty cavalry and two field pieces.

The fort was under the command of Maj. Hart, with four companies of the 71st Ohio regiment, and Col. Rodney, Mason's regiment.

THURSDAY.
New York, Aug. 27.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Tribune, dated Monday, says: Musketry firing was heard this morning. An intelligent contraband came in yesterday and reports that our troops were licking the rebels and that we had captured 13 guns.

A lieutenant of the cavalry arrived last night and he corroborates the contraband's story, but says the number of guns captured was 16. He also states that when Stonewall Jackson's force reached the Rappahannock at Bennett's Ford some 18 or 20 miles from here, a part of Gen. McDowell's forces were on the south bank of the river.

He says they secreted themselves under cover of the road and that Jackson's forces passed them and attempted to ford the river. While in the attempt Gen. Pope's troops opened a destructive fire on them and at the same time McDowell's force threw themselves on their rear, thus bringing them between two fires.

This officer says that this portion of Jackson's forces were utterly annihilated, and that the river was red with blood.

The Army of the Potomac is now intermingled with the Army of Virginia.

The Alexandria correspondent of the 26th, says, that by to-night the entire line of the Rappahannock will be impregnable, and it is possible that before the close of the week, the army of Virginia may again take the offensive.

Gen. McClellan and staff are expected here this afternoon. It is not yet known whether he is to take command of his troops, or is to be transferred to some other Department.

Cairo, Aug. 26.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The combined naval and military expedition, planned between Gen. Curtis and myself before leaving Helena, has returned to the latter place having accomplished its work with great success.

The rebel transport Fair Play has been captured, containing twelve hundred new Enfield rifles, four thousand new muskets with accoutrements complete, a large quantity of ammunition, four field guns, mounted howitzers and some small arms.

Col. Woods landed and captured the encampment of the 31st Louisiana regiment with all their equipment.

He captured another camp with their baggage and provision, burning the depot and eight cars and destroying the telegraph.

The combined expedition proceeded up the Yazoo, when it captured a battery consisting of a 64 pounder, a 42 pounder gun, and a 12 pounder field piece with seven thousand pounds of powder, and 1000 shot, shell and grape.

Col. Woods dispersed the rebels in several places. (Signed)
C. H. DAVIS.

Boston, Aug. 27.

A French ship passed Wood's Hole at 7 o'clock last evening for Boston. She is a prize to the U. S. ship Iroquois. She cleared from New Orleans for Bordeaux with a small cargo, and thirty-three days afterwards, was captured on the coast of North Carolina with a full cargo of cotton.

Washington, Aug. 27.

A dispatch received at the Post Office Department, dated Salt Lake yesterday, says:

A general war with all the Indian tribes east of the Missouri River is close at hand. An interruption of the overland mail is daily expected.